

The tortions of the now desperate Locofoco chiefs and leaders are fearful and painful to behold. But, whilst we sympathize with their actual suffering, we cannot allow to pass unnoticed all the false imputations and charges which they are heaping forth with vindictive rage. Here is one of them, for example, taken from "the Union" of yesterday morning:

"Let the South beware. We are informed that the Whig Committee in this city have published, and are now sending to the South, documents which are made to appear as though published by the Democrats, in relation to Gen. Cass's position on the slavery question, which go to show that he is the advocate of the Wilmot Proviso. No such documents have ever been published by the Democrats, nor any other position assumed for Gen. Cass except that contained in his Nicholson letter; and any thing of the kind with the Democratic Committee attached to it is a base forgery of the Whig Committee. We warn the country to beware of the frauds of the Whig Committee. Having become perfectly reckless and desperate, there is nothing which they will not resort to accomplish their purpose."

It is not true, we are informed, that the Whig Committee in this city have published any document "made to appear as published by the Democrats." They have, we understand, purchased a comparatively small number of each of two Documents published by the Democratic party here, as will be seen in the sequel, with designs absolutely fraudulent; and they have transmitted, enveloped together, copies of these documents to a few friends abroad to guard them against these most wicked deceptions. We have at this moment before us one of each of these publications.

One of them, intended for Northern consumption, and said to have been printed in enormous numbers, and distributed throughout Pennsylvania, is headed thus: "Read, Pennsylvanians, and decide at the Polls." "GENERAL TAYLOR'S SOUTHERN FACE!" Its object is to get the Pennsylvanians to go for Cass, instead of Taylor, upon the ground that Taylor lives in the South, is a large slaveholder, and would veto the Wilmot Proviso, while Cass is a Northern man, and would better suit the Pennsylvanians!

The other, manufactured for the Southern market, is headed as follows: "Read and reflect! Address of the National Democratic Republican Committee;" and the object of the publication is to show, as stated in flaring capitals, that Gen. TAYLOR is "probably pledged to the Whigs of the North in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

And it is people who are guilty of such shocking violence to truth as this, who have the audacity to accuse others of fraud!

This is, however, no more than playing out the game which they begun more than four months ago. Mr. PENDLETON, in a speech at Richmond, a few days ago, produced copies of each of the two Lives of Gen. Cass, designed one for the North, and the other for the South, both published by the Democratic Committee in this city as long ago as in June last; and we are indebted to a contemporary for the demonstration of this fraud, by the following comparison of the two:

The Pamphlet designed for Northern circulation has neither a page nor any where else any allusion to General Cass's letter on the Wilmot Proviso, to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, while that intended for the South carefully notes the fact. The following, which is taken literally from page 8 of the two editions, except the omitted extract of the reply to Mr. Mangum, which the biographer quotes, is submitted for the inspection of the curious:

FOR THE NORTH. "On the meeting of the present Congress, Gen. Cass was elected Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post for which he was most eminently qualified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to accept. His course as chairman of that committee, and his views upon the war question, have been seen daily in the proceedings of the Senate. The following brief reply to Mr. Mangum is probably as good a summary of his opinions as can be given."

FOR THE SOUTH. "On the meeting of the present Congress, General Cass was elected chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post for which he was most eminently qualified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to accept. His course as chairman of that committee, and his views upon the war question, have been seen daily in the proceedings of the Senate. The following brief reply to Mr. Mangum is probably as good a summary of his opinions as can be given."

"On the 28th of March a public meeting was called in Washington city to express the sympathies of the American people with the people of France upon the result of the French Revolution. General Cass, by his defeat of the Quintuple Treaty of 1841, having set the ball of revolution in motion in Europe, was called upon to address the meeting. In the course of his eloquent speech on that occasion he said: "Throughout a considerable part of Europe man is awaking to a conviction of his rights and to a knowledge of his wrongs; and with the feeling which these inspire comes the determination to assert the one, and, if necessary, to employ the other. The abuses of centuries are giving way before the progress of the age, and the foundations of Government are investigated with a zeal not to be rebuked, and with a stern purpose which nothing will satisfy but the truth. The great idea of freedom is rolling onward from the shores of California to the English channel, and institutions originating in barbarous ages and sanctioned by time and habit, but which have sacrificed the happiness of the masses to the power of the few, are giving way before it with a little resistance as regret." &c.

DEATH BY YELLOW FEVER.—The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 14th contains a list of all that have died of Yellow Fever, at New Orleans, during the last summer. The record occupies five columns, and contains the names of 703 persons, of whom a very small proportion are of American birth.

MISSIONARY.—Five missionaries left Boston on Saturday for India, under the care of the American Baptist Union, namely, Rev. Messrs. H. L. Van Meter and Judson Conner, with their wives, and Mrs. E. W. D. Smith. In conjunction with devotional services on board, the Rev. Dr. Sharp made some interesting suggestions on the very great chances of public sentiment in regard to mission enterprises.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The whole character of a modest man is slow in making itself known. True modesty is the offspring of true merit, and "vaunteth not itself." Thus it is with General TAYLOR. Distinguished no less for his modesty than for his great military exploits, the public has been left to discern by chance and by little his shining social and domestic virtues; and, like other truly great men, the better he becomes known, the brighter does his character become. Every body knows him as a successful commander, who has achieved some of the most brilliant victories of which history furnishes any record; and every body is acquainted with the courage, judgment, and presence of mind by which these triumphs were won; but many have yet to learn the full beauty of his private character. We have been led to these remarks by meeting, during the same hour, but in different papers, with the annexed articles, each disclosing some new trait and new beauty in the personal character of the good and brave General:

Letter from the Rev. THOMAS SAVAGE, of Bedford, New Hampshire, to a gentleman in Salem, Massachusetts, dated

Bedford, (N. H.) September 18, 1848. DEAR SIR: Since my return from a visit at the South, many inquiries have been made of me concerning Gen. TAYLOR, with whom I had repeated interviews last winter, both in Mississippi and Louisiana. Such is the solicitude in the public mind on this subject, and so few in this section of the country have any personal knowledge of this distinguished man, that I have thought it my duty to commit to writing my recollections of him, such as were incidentally gathered from a few social calls at his leisure moments.

Having known something of each other twenty-five years ago at Baton Rouge, where I was then engaged in the Christian ministry, there was probably less of ceremony about our intercourse than if we had been entire strangers. Gen. TAYLOR is a man of plain common sense, conversing freely on all practical subjects, and with a mildness and modesty you hardly expect from one who has passed his life amid the scenes of a camp and the hardships of the tented field.

A predominant trait in his character, which any one on a slight acquaintance cannot fail to notice, is an imperious calmness and self-possession. I never saw a man more free from any thing like nervous excitability; and this quality, I should think, may have contributed as much as any thing else to the surprising success that attended his movements in the late war. Speaking of Buena Vista, he familiarly remarked to me, without the least idea that the conversation would ever be repeated, that it was on his lips once or twice during the heat of the engagement, to mention to his officers the parallel that occurred to him, as to disparity of forces, between their situation and that of Henry V. at Agincourt. He also said that, at one time during that memorable day, some of his principal officers rode up to him, expressing at his decided opinion that the case was desperate—Santa Anna had flanked them—and they saw no hope. "Gentlemen," was his reply, "I cannot think with you exactly. The enemy may now have placed himself in the very position to be beaten." Thus, no doubt reassuring them by the admirable coolness that distinguished him through the whole action.

Gen. TAYLOR is humane. His victories were obtained, so far as it depended on him, with the least possible loss of human life. He told me that at the siege of Monterey the extraordinary slaughter was owing in part to a misunderstanding of his orders. His humanity has endeared him exceedingly to the soldiers; and I am confident it was not for effect, but the honest effusion of his feelings, when he wrote to Mr. CLAY, in view of the loss of brave men, "I feel no exultation in our success." The following incident, that occurred some years ago, was related to me by a gentleman, as we were crossing Lake Pontchartrain, last April. As we sat, in the evening, near the bow of the steamer, conversing on indifferent subjects, it happened that Gen. TAYLOR's name was mentioned. He said he saw the Colonel one day, toward the close, at the head of his regiment, having marched with them on foot all day. Being mounted himself on a good horse, and knowing the regiment had some miles further to go before halting for the night, he offered Col. T. his horse. The Colonel thanked him kindly, but declined, saying his soldiers would perform it on foot, and he preferred to do the same.

In private life the General is correct and exemplary. He abstains from the use of artificial stimulants. He is circumspect in the use of language—nothing like profanity, he assured, ever proceeding from his lips. There is nothing of that impetuosity about him that would betray him into an outburst under any circumstances; to say nothing of the restraint from higher considerations.

In company, I believe the General is uniformly affable and communicative. I noticed a slight hesitation in his utterance, which, at first, gives the appearance of embarrassment; but as the conversation proceeds it passes away. I saw him generally in citizen's dress, and as I listened to his remarks on agriculture or the passing topics of the day, I forgot the hero of Buena Vista in the plainness and simplicity of a private gentleman. You cannot be in his company half an hour without a deep impression that, though a great warrior, he is a lover of the arts of peace. He converses like a man who has thought much and read much in the course of his life, and whose leisure has been devoted to mental cultivation. Indeed, I should think his literary attainments very respectable.

The likeness of him that first appeared represented him with too much of the rough and warlike expression. Some I have lately seen are very correct, but the penetrating benevolent black eye is wanting to give the reality of life.

The General's plantation is about thirty miles above Natchez, on the Mississippi river—producing in a good year three or four hundred bales of cotton. His son Richard, an alumnus of Yale College, resides on the estate—his own residence being at Baton Rouge. Though a slaveholder, I think the General is not to be identified with the slaveholding system. Having passed his life amid other scenes and pursuits, he is prepared to sympathize with the North as well as the South on all subjects pertaining to the good of our common country. But it was not my intention to give any thing like a political bearing to my conversation, and indeed I should not feel authorized to do it, for our conversation was altogether on other subjects.

I know not how I can better close than by giving a remark that casually fell from his lips in speaking of Buena Vista. One of the causes, he said, that he thought contributed to the wonderful result of the action, was the rash and reckless confidence in themselves with which the Mexicans came on to the ground. They had no doubt as to all of obtaining a victory over four or five thousand—chiefly volunteers—and this state of mind, throwing them off their guard, probably led to their defeat. "And," he added, "if our nation should fall, as other nations have fallen, it will be from a similar cause."

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS SAVAGE.

There is no part of a man's general conduct which forms so exact a commentary upon his character as his treatment of those who are dependent upon him. To the wife, the child, and the slave, there is no occasion for concealment; the man stands revealed in his true colors; and he who is a good husband, a kind father, and a humane master, can scarcely be a bad man. The following letter was written by Gen. TAYLOR to his agent in Mississippi two years ago, and was originally published, we believe, in the Natchez Courier. The domestic picture is delightful:

"CORPUS CHRISTI, (TEXAS,) Nov. 13, 1846.

"I was pleased to learn that the crop of corn, in all probability, would be sufficient for the use of the establishment, and with the aid of the peas and meat you would be able to fatten and kill about ninety hogs, which, if good ones and well fattened, I trust, will go very far towards feeding, with the pork you have in hand and the old sheep you can spare, in addition to the old cattle you ought to kill, for your people the coming year. It was gratifying to me to know you were increasing your stock of hogs, as well as improving, I hope,

every other description, as very much of the profits and comfort of planting depend on the good management of stock of every kind and description; yet it may be carried too far, or rather it may be too greatly increased, which ought not to be beyond what can be well taken care of. Hogs should be kept but one winter, and one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty should be the number we ought to kill annually, but they should be fat. We should keep one hundred and twenty sheep, killing the old ones as fast as they increase above that number and feeding them to the servants. Cattle enough should be kept and raised to supply the establishment with milk and butter as well as oxen, which, in addition to a plentiful garden of vegetables, would enable all to live abundantly; and if the food was well prepared, would greatly add to the comfort of all concerned. I hope you will not let spinning and weaving escape your vigilant eye, particularly as far as making your linen is concerned, as well as any thing else you may find it convenient to manufacture, not forgetting the experiment of trying the making of comforts as a substitute for blankets. I am decidedly in favor of making every thing we want, as far as it can be done, on the plantation; for the adage is correct, that whatever is saved is gained; in addition to which my motto is to save every thing that is made.

"I am much pleased to learn that the cook-house is answering so valuable a purpose. I wish the servants abundantly fed, and their provisions well cooked."

"DISTRIBUTE AMONG THE SERVANTS AT CHRISTMAS, in such a way as you may think they deserve it by their good conduct, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and, if necessary, draw on our merchants for the same."

FROM THE BATELMOORE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from a Democrat of Louisiana to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"BATON ROUGE, (LA.) Oct. 9, 1848.

"I have this moment returned from a visit to Gen. TAYLOR. The old gentleman is looking remarkably well, in good health, and has the appearance of being able, if necessary, to go through more than twenty Mexican campaigns. As I approached his neat white-washed cottage, surrounded by Chinese trees, I noticed the railing of his porch covered with woollen clothes, among them two or three military coats; his sword hung at one of the windows. In the back part of the yard was his excellent lady, giving some domestic directions. She is a most amiable and good-looking lady, indeed, with great simplicity of manners. In that little cottage there is peace and happiness. Not finding the General at his cottage, I went to the garriçon, and found him in his office. He was very polite, frank, open-hearted, and gave me a cordial welcome. I spent some hour and a half with him, greatly to my pleasure, hearing him converse and tell amusing anecdotes, at which he is very good. He assured of one fact, that should be not be deceived. President, it will not kill him, for really he looks, and is, as unconcerned and contented as it is possible for a man to be.

"After spending some time with the General, we went to see 'Old Whitley,' who was grazing under some shady trees near his cottage, together with 'Old Brown,' another war steed. I looked on the two horses with something like reverence, but certainly with pleasure. I understand that the General was offered \$1,000 for 'Old Whitley,' but of course would not take it. He says the old fellow is worth nothing, still he cannot think of parting with him. The old horse is quite stiff, but fat and looking very well indeed. The General would not let me clip even a few hairs from his mane or tail.

"This State (Louisiana) is safe for the old General. Judge Windenter was on a visit to the General, and it would have pleased you very much to have been present and heard the General talk and laugh, and tell good stories. Not a word of politics was uttered the whole time. The more and more I see of General Taylor, I like him better. He is a man in a million. You see nothing from him, one way or the other, in the way of intrigue or political management. He is too good, too honest for that. He is literally the people's man, and a man of the people."

ANOTHER LETTER ABOUT GEN. TAYLOR.

We are permitted to lay before our readers a short extract from a college classmate, residing at present in Louisiana. It is a notable fact that every person who comes into contact with General TAYLOR expresses very similar sentiments.

(N. H. Courier.

"I am now (near midnight) waiting for a boat to go to Baton Rouge. I was there in the beginning of the week, and passed an evening with Gen. TAYLOR and his family, delightfully of course. I met the old General several times last winter. His son and daughter, too, I had met before. I was wandering about the parade ground at the barracks, at Baton Rouge, last Thursday eve, contemplating old 'Whitley,' the General's charger, who was cropping grass most peacefully, when the old Hero came along, and recognising me and my companion, we must needs walk in and eat some of his supper. We were nothing lost. The only other persons besides those mentioned were his wife and Col. Bliss, his adjutant, a very remarkable man, by the way. We staid and chatted through the evening. I want to know, by the way, how my good friends at the North mean to vote for Taylor, I hope. No man can know him without seeing and feeling that he is a man of great qualities and unsurpassed purity of character. Do not forget this. I feel an enthusiasm in his behalf that no politician could ever excite in me."

BACKING OUT.—We think it proper to state that neither the Editor of the Union nor the Democratic Committee have accepted Mr. STEWART's proposition respecting the alleged extra pay of General TAYLOR.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—The Postmaster General, as we understand, has concluded an arrangement with the Pacific Steamship Company for the transportation of a monthly mail across the Isthmus between Chagres and Panama. The mail communication between New York and Astoria is now complete, and the first mail through will leave New York on the 1st December.

The steamship UNITED STATES, which left Southampton on the 12th, arrived at New York early on Thursday morning. During the last nine days she encountered strong westerly gales and heavy head seas. She brings eighty-two passengers and a very large freight.

Complete return from the fourth Congressional district of South Carolina indicates that ALEXANDER D. SIMS is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of thirty-nine votes, instead of JOHN McQUEEN, as heretofore reported.

MILLIONS OF BOUNTY LAND ACRES.—Of the regular army about thirty-five thousand men are entitled to bounty lands. The volunteers who are entitled to these lands are about fifty-five thousand. Fourteen millions four hundred thousand acres of land will be required to satisfy the claims of the soldiers in the Mexican war. This land, at the Government price, is worth eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. HENLEY, member of Congress from Indiana, has been franking loads of documents to the South to convince the people of that section of the Union that General TAYLOR is opposed to slavery. Some of the documents thus franked have been sent back to Indiana with Mr. HENLEY's name upon them, and the handwriting has been examined and fully ascertained and admitted to be his.

And this same Mr. HENLEY, whilst thus acknowledged by his own political friends to be franking documents to the South to prove Gen. TAYLOR opposed to slavery, is busily engaged in making speeches in Indiana to prove the old General a violent and ultra advocate of slavery!

(Louisville Journal.

GUATEMALA.—Havana papers received at New Orleans mention the meeting of a Convention at Guatemala, and the resignation of Gen. RAFAEL CARRERA as President of that Republic. The resignation was accepted by the Convention, and Don JUAN appointed President pro tem.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

"Glorious enough!" "a blaze of victory!"

The too-patriotic learned, addicted to believing whatever they found written in Greek, have always thought that the double victories of Plataea and Myseae, by sea and on land, on the same day, were very pretty triumphs over the Persians; but had they read the "Great King's" own version of those battles, or in Xerxes's own Court Journal (the Union of that day) perused the thick-coming bulletins of each "glorious success," it is probable they would have thought very differently of matters—unless, perchance, they had considered the plain of the Ægean and the shore of the Ægean heaped with the gaudy foe and the barbarian chased from land and water. Had that effeminate invader of republics, that weak despot of old, possessed an organ like President Polk's, (as he ought, undoubtedly, to have done), who could figure it to himself as speaking of the destruction of his master's armies and fleets in any other manner than the Union is doing of the late rout in Ohio and slaughter in Pennsylvania? Who can imagine that it would not have sung psalms and chanted Te Deums over such, as Persian victories the most prodigious, royal triumphs worthy of eternal trophies and a whole grove of laurels?

All this, then, is quite according to the ancient usage of palaces and parasites: a usage which we find again faithfully followed at the Court of Gen. Cass's friends, the Bourbons; for, in reading the memoirs of Marlborough and Eugene, we perceive that Louis went in pompous procession to Notre Dame to offer up solemn thanks for Familes, and had all Paris illuminated for Blenheim. Just upon a par with this is the Union's celebration of Ohio and Pennsylvania, except that, in its thankfulness, Locofocoism is accustomed piously to drop the name of God.

These Government gratulations have, however, three merits: in the first place, they seem to be some consolation to the so-called "Democracy;" secondly, they have a still more cheerful effect on the Whigs; and, thirdly, they serve excellently to define to us the meaning of a variety of passages in the Latin authors, where occur the words "victory" and "triumph;" a victory, it is plain, was, among the Romans, (as it is among their classic modern counterparts, the Locofocos), when they were some of them left alive, as at Thrasymene or in Ohio; and a triumph is where, as at Cannæ or in Pennsylvania, whole armies have perished, to a man. We will not refer to the case of King Pyrrhus, when he said "another such victory and I am undone;" for that is a piece of learning to which our erudite neighbor has entitled himself, from time immemorial, by its annual display, at every recurring election.

But listen how, upon these glad occasions, the Union sounds all her clarions of success. In that paper of the 17th instant, we met the following proud announcement:

"As we are preparing for peace, our friends, the Democracy of Washington, are firing 200 guns, and holding a large and animated meeting in honor of Pennsylvania and Ohio."

Now, what these mighty, these twin-victories were, we collect from another column of the same paper and date:

"The prospects are bright. We have gained a brilliant victory in Ohio, in so far as reducing the Whig vote as to make the result now uncertain. In Pennsylvania we carry the electoral college, and we may reduce the Whig Governor to less than 500—perhaps carry our own Governor."

The known amount, then, of these astounding triumphs was, that they had lost every thing except, perhaps, a canal commissioner! In Ohio, the Governor, a majority in the State Legislature, and consequently the choice of a United States Senator, are all gone against them: whereupon "100 guns for Ohio!" Why, if they fire 100 guns for losing every thing, what would they have done if they had, like the Whigs, won every thing? Surely, this terraqueous ball itself, if pounded into guano-powder by the pestle and mortar of Manifest Destiny, would make but a mere squib in comparison with the salutes which Locofocoism would then have to let off! Ye gods! what a detonation! The "crack of doom" would be nothing to it, and prove "to have been cracked up!" beyond its merits. In Pennsylvania, it is still a more dismal sort of succeeding: there they had last year a popular majority of above 18,000—it is more than swept away: they had the Governor and patronage, which are now departed from them: they had near two-thirds of the Legislature—and now there is a majority against them; they expected to re-elect their United States Senator—and it is we who will elect him! But "hurrah! hip! bravo! vivat! Io præn! Hail Columbia! and Erin go, Brah! We've got a canal commissioner! and all the 'three three hundred triumphs' of Gen. Jackson's uncles, the Old Romans, were nothing to that!"

"DEMOCRATIC" REPUBLICANISM.—We find the following statement in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

"Two clerks of the Treasury Department were this morning removed from office on the ground that they were Barren and promoters of that faction, one was from New York, the other from Pennsylvania. After the election of the 7th of November further removals on the score of political opinion may be expected, especially should it result in the choice of General Cass."

The Administration doubtless hates the Whig party most heartily, but we are inclined to think that the hatred it bears to the Van Burenites is even more bitter. A Cass party at Troy, New York, anatomizes the Free Soil candidate in the following strain—worthily almost, in style and spirit, of the cloven-footed hero of the Paradise Lost:

"MARTIN VAN BUREN—ABHORREN COMPONDS AND ENJOINMENT OF JERUSALEM AND BEREKETH ARKHO! DO! WE ARAYN REIT UPON THEE! The day will come, when

"Thy name—thy human name—to every eye The climax of all scorn, shall hang on high, Exalted over thy life-shorn comrades— And fester in the infamy of years."

OFFICIAL.—FROM "THE UNION" OF YESTERDAY.

By some accident we omitted to state at the time, that on the 28th of July last, M. MOSSI presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, who introduced him to the President as Charge d'Affaires of Sardinia, in the United States. It will be recollected that Count LÉVI DE MONTALTO was the predecessor of M. MOSSI, who, we understand, is an eminent lawyer.

A Board of Naval Surgeons is now in session at the Naval Asylum, near Philadelphia, for the examination and promotion of Assistant Surgeons, and also for the examination of candidates for admission into the service. The members of the Board are Surgeons JAMES CORRIE, (President,) JAM. M. GREENE, G. R. HORTON, ROBERT J. DOB, and SAMUEL BARRINGTON.

THE SUBTREASURY.

One would suppose that among a purely business people, like those of the United States, whatever proved manifestly injurious to the whole business of the country, and was utterly condemned by experience, would be honestly discarded by the Government, however the pride of party might plead for its continuance. Thus it is with that mischievous party scheme called the Subtreasury. A daily loss and plague to the Government as it has proved, and embarrassing and prejudicial to all the interests of the community, the Government still clings to it with the tenacity and affection of a mother for a deformed and hideous child. The following is one example of the folly of adhering to the scheme which we find in a Western paper:

"The Detroit Free Press gives the report of a case of considerable interest in itself, and as a precedent, recently decided in the United States Circuit Court in that city. It was the suit of the United States vs. B. Humphrey and S. B. Davies, and was brought by the Government against the defendants, owners and proprietors of a stage company in the Western States, for the recovery of \$4,673, stolen from one of the stages of the defendants in the month of March, 1846. The money was in gold, put up in the usual packages, together with two other boxes of silver, and in charge of the agent. At Carlisle Hill, a small place between Michigan City and South Bend, where the stages were changing horses, the money was taken, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the robbery. The counsel on the part of the Government were District Attorney Norvell and Mr. Frazier, and for the defendants Messrs. Joy and Porter and Mr. Samuel Clark, of Kalamazoo. The case was submitted to the jury, who, after retiring about ten minutes, brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants."

From this (as the paper remarks from which we copy the article) it seems that juries have no idea of charging the follies of Locofoco financiers to individuals. If these stage proprietors had had \$4,000 of their own money to transport five or six hundred miles, they would have bought a bank draft, that might have been sent by mail, or which the stage driver could have carried in his waistcoat pocket.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Having seen conflicting statements in regard to the political complexion of the Legislature of Ohio, we condense from the "State Journal" the subjoined view of the subject:

THE LEGISLATURE.—We several days since announced the result of the election in this State, by which it was ascertained that in the Senate there will be a tie as between the two parties, and that in the House of Representatives there is probably a Whig majority of four. Contemporaneous reports were given, by our neighbors of the State, by which these results, so far as parties are concerned, are reversed. We propose to put our readers in possession of the facts.

In our list of members elected to the House, by which a majority of four is counted for the Whigs, are included the two members chosen in the first district in Hamilton county. The law apportions to the county of Hamilton two Senators and five Representatives; and the first district, which is said to be composed of Hamilton as is comprised within the limits, as now constituted, of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards of the city of Cincinnati, shall compose the first district, and shall be entitled to one Senator and two Representatives; the Senator to be elected in the years 1849 and 1850; and so much of said county of Hamilton as is not included in the first district shall compose the second district, and shall be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives—the Senator to be elected in the years 1848 and 1850. Under the provisions of this law the elections were held; but the Locofoco party chose to disregard that provision of the law which constituted two elective districts of the county, and cast their votes throughout the county for one Senator and five Representatives. The "act to regulate elections," passed February 18, 1831, provides "that if a ballot should be found to contain a greater number of names, for any one office, than the number of persons required to fill such office, it shall be considered fraudulent as to the whole of the names designated to fill such office, but no further."

Such is the law in this case. And under the provisions of these laws, Mr. Oliver M. Spencer received, as a candidate for Representative from the first district, 4,334 votes, and Mr. George W. Runyan in like manner received for the same office 4,451 votes—[this being a great majority of all the votes cast in that district.] The other ballots contained each five names for Representatives, and were, in the language of the statute, "fraudulent as to the whole of the names designated to fill such office"—and being "fraudulent," should have been rejected. But it is said that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county has taken upon himself to regard the law constituting two elective districts of Hamilton county as unconstitutional, and to give certificates of election to the five Locofoco candidates from that county! And upon this high-handed act of the Clerk, the State claims to have the voice of the people of the first district, and kindly to furnish them with representatives who have been by themselves rejected! And he writes it down "Democratic!"

In Clinton county, which gave a majority of 841 for Ford, the State claims to have elected a "Democratic" Representative, not by any means the man he got a majority of the people's votes, but because the people voted for the individual who, on the day of the election, held the office of sheriff of the county. And it is said that the Clerk of that county has already given a certificate of election to a man whom the people by an emphatic vote refused to elect!

A like result, and for the same reason, is claimed in the district composed of the county of Scioto and Lawrence, except that the Clerk will not probably attempt to manufacture a "Democratic" Representative out of a candidate for whom a large majority of the people have refused to vote.

In Portage county the people elected David L. Rockwell, Whig, by a majority of some 60 votes over Geo. Sheldon, Locofoco; but the Clerk in one of the townships, by inadvertence, no doubt in carrying the county Clerk, wrote the name of a Democrat, instead of David L. Rockwell, as the name of that township, (which was cast for David L. Rockwell,) left him in a minority; and the county Clerk, being a Locofoco, issued the certificate to Sheldon.

This is accounted for the discrepancies between our account of the result of the late election, and that given by the State, and thus we see our neighbors attempt to cobble up a "Democratic" majority, against the known and clearly expressed will of the people of the respective election districts.

THE BARBECUE AT BLADENBURG.

The Barbecue at Bladensburg, yesterday, was unquestionably one of the handsomest demonstrations of the season. It is estimated that there were about four thousand persons gathered together on the occasion. The people of Maryland were there in unusually large numbers, and at least five hundred beautiful Whig ladies. Alexandria and Washington were both represented, the delegation from this city being particularly large, and of the highest respectability. The first speaker was a Maryland gentleman, named TYLEE, who avowed himself a Democrat, but who stated that he intended to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, whom he considered the best Democrat in the Presidential field. Eloquent speeches were also delivered by Mr. CREWIS, of Arlington, Wm. COLEMAN, of W. L. GAITHER, of Maryland; J. COLLINS LEE, of Baltimore; EDGAR SNOWDEN, of Alexandria; and J. M. CARLISLE, of this city. Messrs. ROSS, of Baltimore, R. W. W. BOWIE, of Prince George's, R. S. COKE, of Washington, and Governor SEIGEN, of Md. (who presided at the meeting.) Hon. J. G. CAMPBELL, of Charles county, had engaged to be present, and was on his way to the meeting, but we regret to learn that, on his journey, a fall from his horse, without doing him serious damage, disabled him so much as to prevent his proceeding beyond Alexandria.

There was a fine band of music in attendance, and the display of substantial fare was abundant. The best feeding prevailed throughout the entire day, and the whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who had the good fortune to be present.

DEATH OF DIXON H. LEWIS.

Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS, United States Senator from Alabama, died at noon to-day, (the 25th instant,) at the National Hotel, in this city. He arrived in New York two or three weeks since with his wife, and has been ill most of the time. Mr. Lewis was elected to the Senate at the last session of the Legislature for the term which expires in 1853, and had previously held a seat in that body under the Governor's appointment. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate during the 29th Congress, and in that capacity reported the tariff of 1846, after it had passed the House. He was an amiable and able man, and shared largely the respect and confidence of those who knew him best.

(New York Express.

MORE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

The following Telegraphic despatch, which we find in the Baltimore Patriot of last evening, is indicative of further domestic troubles in the Republic of Mexico:

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 21.

By an arrival here we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th instant. The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico states that the affairs of the republic are again in a disturbed and troubled state, and that another revolution is pending, by which it is apprehended that Herrera may find much difficulty, if not have the office of President wrested from him.

An express messenger had reached Vera Cruz with the intelligence that Tampico had declared her independence of the State of Tamaulipas, and intended to seek annexation to the United States.

A band of ten thousand Indians had attacked the garriçon at Huixtla, and in the conflict killed over two hundred soldiers in the garriçon. A large number of Indians were also killed—exact number not ascertained.

A later despatch reached us last night, dated at New Orleans yesterday, which announces the arrival at Ship Island of a British steamer, with dates from Mexico of the 14th.

As well as we can interpret this despatch, it states that there was a revolutionary outbreak in the city of Mexico on the 9th, which the Government frustrated by calling out the troops and planting cannon in the streets.

ITURBIDE and many other officers were imprisoned for conspiring to reinstate SANTA ANNA at the head of the Government.

STANISLAUS was raising 4,000 troops to arrest the revolt in Tampico.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF OCTOBER 19.

There was a rumor in New Orleans yesterday that the Ministry of Mexico had made a *pronunciamiento* in favor of SANTA ANNA. It was not, however, generally believed, although there are circumstances which give the report an air of truth. We know positively that messengers from Mexico are constantly passing through this city to Jamaica, where many interviews have been held with Santa Anna, and knowing that wily individual's insatiable energy in "ill-doing," and his unfailing resources, we would not be astonished to hear at any time of his return to the country.

The *Revenance*, from Tampico, which place she left on the 6th instant, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the night of the 29th ultimo